

Whatever is in the way of the maintenance of the government must be put aside, whether it be generals or slaves. Personal liberty is nothing.

and these only can be Heavens. Military genius is not manufactured by a nation. Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon, and our graduates of the great military schools of the Orient are "No's" to the flag of your country. But for the apparent reverses and disaster that you will win by putting for the first time that great and good in id. It is the essence of

I believe every member of the Cabinet is in earnest. Where the fault is I do not know, but if any general is found incompetent let him be displaced, let the blow fall where it may. Let us find the man and fight our armies, and keep on fighting. Negative fighting is not enough; we must be aggressive. If the government is not ready, let them get ready. If not right, let them tell the people what men and money they

success is certain. I tell the people of Bolivar some time this war for five hundred years will preserve our right of war.

When we become so fallen
which distinguish American
to give up that right.
and to be subjugated, and
at the head of which the
stood for so many years.
England wants this government destroyed be-
cause we have broken the bonds of the Union
are too strong. Immediately after the war
between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the
government sent seven gunboats to protect the port

of Liverpool. They are afraid of our strength and power. They are afraid of our arms."

He then advised the people to join heart and hand in the work, to be unmoved and immovable, and the flag of our country would eternally wave and the Union be established forever. [Applause.]

FROM CURRIE AND GAP.

Great Peril to the Federal Army in East Tennessee.

"The Northern papers publish the following:

the audience, when they
said those words; especially
they have listened so well
to the words of Doubleday
and the commander-in-
chief. The commander-in-
chief has been heard
of for a general of your
and your own men, and in
the course of the campaign
of the country of Illinois
there at army was cap-
tured in the shore Illinois

Kagans' and the other by B. J. Creek Gap. One of these columns, under General Kirby Smith, was the one that was sent up to North Fort Kautzky to attempt to cut off the river, and by the time this reaches you, if it ever does, the whole of Eastern Kautzky will, I fear, have fallen into the hands of the rebels, and the whole of the country within hundreds of miles from the only region from which we can hope for succor. We have begged for reinforcements and support for two months past, so that we might penetrate into East Tennessee.

[illegible]

the Executive with men of ability, and yet, in a new history, we have heard in the streets of no complaint against Gen. Morgan's army.

[illegible]

to the effect of this style
we will keep us back for a
Rebellion has been an
South the way the war has
has been a great deal of
as prizes to our men, and
season: while Union men
live in their midst. If
Rebellion, you must make
that you must make
for a Union man in the

for ravages, if they get up into the blue grass
region of Kentucky.

Daily and hourly we look anxiously for relief.
We listen with sharp ears for the drumbeat of
the march of the army of the Union, the army of
the Union, the army of the Union, the army of the
North. High on the mountain peaks this little
army definitely holds the flaming emblem of
the republic. God forbid that our government
should be so far from the stars and the bright
pinnacle, unwarred for, in their solitude.

In view of the petis that surround us, Gen

of such a thing as this—
down a rebellion, and
in harbor in 1860, when
the action would be shelved if
a battery around it, this
have been. (Applause.)
The reference to the
allegiant traitors be con-
science of this war and
in sight of the stars and
the flag.

The famished enemy is in despair. Driven from Chattanooga, and Richmond escaping from his grasp, he is forced to occupy Kentucky, Indiana or Ohio, or give up the contest.

Two months ago the rebels were indignantly abandoned the formidable stronghold, although his force was then greater than yours. If it was then strong, it is infinitely stronger now—stronger in fortifications, stronger in artillery, and above all, stronger in the leadership of a general whose valor defied this mountain fastness, destined to become immortal from your glorious deeds.

ing. Troops are now
by thousands, and we
offensive. Let the people
and the soldiers, and
at down. It is to put
speak of the people. They
to speak and be heard as
to Castigate rebel property
who oppose, and hang the

They talk of the enemy's numbers. Believe
me soldiers, his very strength is his greatest
weakness, for the more men he has the sooner
they will starve.

One word to iron, and regard that word as
fixed as fate. You can hold this position against
any odds, and you have but to determine to
hold it. I give you your
Courages, I greet and salute you.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General commanding the
Victors of Cumberland Gap

GEOFFERSON RANDALL
of Wisconsin, was the

From Western Virginia.—The Federal
armies are now concentrating,
to the Associated Press. Norfolk.

GALLIPOLI, September 14.—On Wednesday a column of the enemy, five thousand strong, said to be under the command of General Lush, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayakö and Garsili, made an attack on the British position at the mouth of the river of the 34th and 37th Ohio regiments numbering about twelve hundred men, under command of Colonel Jibber, when a desperate fight took place.

[illegible]

There is of any use unless to the aid of the succubus. I beg that if you keep them from weakening them. The army of the north is thickened. We are too long. [Laud cheered the example of Napoleon. "And if we are afraid that we will be taken from a place upon conquest, we will be the same as the cowardly and the cowardly warlike."]

